

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
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Bishop Atkinson's Appointments.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.
ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. But those wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, No. 42 Cedar st., New York, April 19 10-12

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1867.

THE WILL OF ELIAS FAISON having been appointed for probate in solemn form, in our said Court, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the said William W. Faison, late of said County, was the lawful husband of the said wife, and that the said wife was the lawful wife of the said husband, it is ordered that publication be made in the City of Wilmington, for the space of six weeks, notifying the parties above named to appear and object to the probate, or judgment, pro or con, as the case may be, and the said will admitted to probate.
Done at office in Clinton, this 25th day of June, 1867.
W. A. MATTHEWS, C. C. C.
July 5 (prev adj \$15) 21-6w

Raking up Old Matters.

The House of Representatives have appointed a committee to inquire into the treatment of Union prisoners during the war. We had thought that nothing remained to be said, sung, or illustrated upon this subject. The book-makers, party writers and highly imaginative artists of pictorial weeklies long ago abandoned the vein. The "horrors of Andersonville" have passed into history. There have been, probably, a hundred separate accounts written of the privations and sufferings of the Union prisoners. The book-makers have seen and experienced what they described. Then there is the record of the Wirz trial. What new light can a Congressional committee shed on the theme? All that they can do is to cross-examine the men who have already testified, and elicit stories that the people of the North have never craved to repletion. It is therefore proper for us to look into the motive which suggests the raking up of this old matter. It is not to provide new facts for history, for the historian already has ten times as much material than he wants. The resolution says nothing about punishing any one found guilty of the ill-treatment of Union prisoners; and it is not probable that, at this late day, that would be attempted. The only object of the inquiry that we can discern, is to stir up and keep fresh the recollections of the horrors of the North, and to make the memory of the Union prisoners a part of the national conscience. This could be done to some extent by the sessions of such a committee at Washington, with power to summon witnesses from all parts of the Union, and having their tireless proceedings minutely reported by telegraph to some of the North's newspapers. But this is about as easy a method as could be contrived to rouse the dormant ill-will of the Northern people towards their old antagonists. That truth-telling, unvarnished truth—is not the object of the inquiry, is proved by the refusal of the House to order an investigation of the treatment of the Southern prisoners in the camps and prisons of the United States, and why the cartel was discontinued, &c. Yet the two inquiries are so correlated that one cannot be clearly made without the other.

The Confederates in their songs, pictures, newspapers, and books, not so numerous as ours, but forming a mass of material for history fully as trustworthy; and the burden of their testimony is, that the Confederate prisoners suffered very badly in some of the Northern camps. If the reality of this is true, the conduct of the Northern States government to make this exchange, they fasten the blame and disgrace of the Andersonville horrors. That is a point that should be investigated if the committee would get at the truth. Their disinclination to look at that side of the picture reveals their bias.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances of the Lincoln assassination is another move, apparently for effect. The trial of Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herold, Atzerodt and the rest, and the trial of John H. Surratt, now going on, have nothing to do with the investigation. The fact for the Congressional committee to gather up. They have no facilities which the sharp-witted lawyers who conducted the prosecution in the past and present trials have not had. But they can, if they choose, by abandoning the rules and safeguards of regular trial, making the whole thing *ex parte*, and conducting the inquiry for the gratification of personal or political hostility, throw suspicions of a complicity in the great crime upon whomsoever they please—from President Johnson to the man who was the last to see the assassin. That they have some notion of trying to drag in "many persons holding high positions of power and authority" appears from the phraseology of the resolution. If this is their deliberate purpose, we may be sure that witnesses will not be wanting, who will fall in with the humor of the committee. The effect of this, operating through the Northern press, will be to revive, in a measure, the suspicions and dislikes towards individuals in the North, and to rekindle animosity towards the people of the South, who probably will be shown before the Congressional tribunal to have been accomplices, to a greater or less degree, in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln.

The radicals who, for the want of new and genuine grievances to make capital out of, are obliged to resort to these hackneyed sources of sensation, will be disappointed, we trust, in their expectations of lashing the people into the excitement of excitement from which they are rapidly subsiding.—New York Jour., of Com.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

THE PLAYMATE.

BY JOHN G. WHITIER.

The pines were dark on Ramoth hill,
Their song was soft and low,
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard bird sang clear;
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed of all the year.

For, more than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kin and kin,
She laid her hand in mine;
What more could ask the bashful boy
Who fed her father's kine?

She left us in the bloom of May;
The constant years told o'er
Their sunny ways with sweet May morns,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noiseless feet, the round
Of snow that once she trod;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn gold.

She lives where all the golden year
Her summer roses blow;
The dusky children of the sun
Before her come and go.

There lie with her the jeweled hands
She smoothed her silken gown—
No more the lonesome lap wherein
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait us by the brook,
The brown nuts on the hill,
And still the May-day flowers make sweet
The woods of Folly-hill.

The lilacs bloom on the pond,
The bird builds in the tree,
The dark pines sing on Ramoth hill
The slow songs of the sea.

I wonder if she thinks of them,
Of snow that once she trod;
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in her dreams.

I see her face I hear her voice;
Does she remember mine?
And what for her is now the boy
Who fed her father's kine?

What cares she that the orioles build
For other eyes than ours,
That other lines grow on her face,
And other lips with flowers?

Our money sack is green,
Our fragrant violets bloom yet,
The old trees of our life lean
On the old trees of our life.

The winds so sweet with birch and fern
A sweeter memory blow;
And there in spring the vernal green
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are mourning like the sea—
Her memory of the sea change
Between myself and thee!

IN MEMORIAM.

At a celebration of the Ladies' Memorial Association at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, to remound and decorate the graves of the Confederate dead buried in the hospital at that place during the war, the following original verses were delivered by Col. Wm. Munford, August 16, 1866. We think them exquisite:

As o'er the past the widowed mother weeps,
And at the desolated hearthstone keeps
Her lonely vigil, when December's
Breath lights up the dying embers,
Who is it then most dear to her memories,
As her heart's grave, the son of her grief
The spirit wanders seeking some relief?

Is it the stout and battle-hardened boy,
Who grasped life's flaming blade with eager joy
And onward pressed with right good will,
And on and upward pressed, until
Her lonely vigil, when December's
Breath lights up the dying embers,
Who is it then most dear to her memories,
As her heart's grave, the son of her grief
The spirit wanders seeking some relief?

Or rather he, the feeble one, who burned
To mount as high and for the struggle yearned,
That mounted far beyond the reach of prayer,
Does he not rather come, through all those years
To lose the sacred fountain of her tears?

'Tis thus Virginia, at her spoiled hearth,
Remembers these with all her buried worth!
For these she weeps, and for these she prays,
To recognize their sacred dust.
Devoted daughters have assumed the trust,
Until the grand old Mother, freed of bonds,
Shall come to write her love in stone or bronze.

Then here to lie, in view of all that band
Of brave and noble spirits, let us see
Those sturdy clankers of the spirit land,
Now circling of us—born to be
A shining system round the sun-like Lee,
We come to low before these lonely ones
Who died so well, so far from all the guns.

Ah, yes! 'tis these, who would have died for Right,
As grandly as the foremost in the fight,
But faintly by the way—'tis these,
Who fought that other King, Disease,
We come to honor on our benighted knees,
With all our holy women standing near,
To bless each lowly one with many a tear.

And while they weep among these lonely graves,
We dare proclaim, as loyal men—not slaves—
No power, nor force, nor human laws
Can bind this spirit to the grave.
That traitors make of Martyrs in our cause!
For though they sleep beneath the nameless sod,
They're Patriotic Heroes in the sight of God.

The Cretons—Terrible Reports.

The latest official accounts from Crete give terrible reports of the cruelty of Turks. The Cretons having inflicted severe punishment upon one of Omar Pasha's slaves, the general retaliates by actually crucifying a Grecian priest, in order to satiate his revenge and to cast odium upon the Christian religion, from which he apostatized. He might become a Turkish general—He next besieged a cavern, in which Greek women and children had taken refuge, and by closing the cavern with stones left them to die of starvation. This renegade is repeating in Crete the scenes of carnage which made him so infamous in Koordistan, Syria and Montenegro. He boasts that he will exterminate the Cretons, and the Turkish government, seeking its faith in this general, declines for the present to yield to the remonstrances of foreign powers. It declares, however, that it will consult the Cretons' wishes in event of the revolution not being quelled prior to July 24. It is stated that the Cretons are more heroic than ever in their resistance.

Speaker Colfax said in his serenading speech of Saturday night, that the votes of the reconstructed States of the South would swell the Republican victory in the Presidential campaign of next year. It seems by this that Mr. Colfax at least has no part in the scheme with which the Democrats charges the Republicans of keeping out the Southern States till after the next Presidential election. He will exercise his high influence in the other direction. We hope that the people of the South will do their share in the work, and see to it that it be not the fault of the Southern States themselves if they are unable to take part in the election of Gen. Grant as Johnson's successor.—N. Y. Times.

Tent preaching has commenced in Detroit.

STATE NEWS.

AN INVENTION.—We understand that Mr. J. Alder, of this city, an experienced miner, has made an improvement in the manner of treating auriferous minerals for the extraction of gold, whereby all loss or waste is prevented. He has entered a caveat in the Patent office, and is now experimenting, preparatory to applying for a Patent.

The Newborn Journal of Commerce speaking of the new labor-saving Pump, says:

"We have made enquiries, regarding the practical working and success of Patent Economical Labor Saving Pump and Well, recently introduced by Messrs. Mitchell, Allen & Co., of our city, and find that a large number have been put down, and are in successful operation in this city and neighborhood; also in Lenoir, Onslow, Carteret, Pitt, Beaufort and other counties. In some instances, Marl beds have been penetrated, and clear gushing streams of water have been found."

SOUTHERN RADICALS.—John Forsyth, of the *Mobile Register*, a son of North Carolina, tells the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, when he says:—There is one miracle neither God nor the Devil could work, viz: Make anything but a traitor, a renegade, a coward and a scoundrel out of any Southern-born man who would desert his Southern mother in the hour of her agony and become a Radical.

CAPT. WADELL.—This gentleman, the commander of the celebrated steamer Shenandoah, arrived in Baltimore last Friday from Europe. We are pleased to chronicle his safe return, and hope that he will meet with no annoyance either governmental or personal. It would afford us much pleasure to meet him, should he pass this way.

Mr. Daniel Parks, a young gentleman who lately removed from Salisbury to Texas, was drowned on the morning of the 7th inst., in Yaguaviver, Texas.

TARBORO'—THE LATE FINE AND ITS LESSONS.—A dreary blank space marks the spot in the midst of the town, where formerly a thriving business enterprise did its allotted work. One of the most busy portions of town being laid in ashes, many of our citizens are thus entirely deprived of their means of employment and subsistence, while others more fortunate, have with praiseworthy energy and zeal established themselves in new quarters, and again, though on a diminished scale, present their claims to the favorable consideration of the public generally.

We learn with pleasure that steps are being taken by the owners of the real estate destroyed to have their respective lots rebuilt in a manner at once creditable to themselves and highly ornamental to the general appearance of the town. We trust that this may be facilitated by the same spirit that so speedily has now done much by smouldering ashes and solitary chimneys, may spring forth with new life, and by its rejuvenated appearance display the accustomed enterprise of our business men.

In this age of progress, the destructive ravages of fire among wooden buildings should serve as a warning against the construction of such edifices in future and induce all to weigh well the great superiority and safety of brick when compared to the flimsy materials of wood.

An opportunity is now presented our capitalists, which we hope will not be overlooked, of testing this well known superiority, and while adding generally to their own safety, materially improve and beautify one of the most important and business portions of town.—Tarboro' Southern.

EDGEcombe.—ARREST OF A BURGlar.—A few weeks since, the Smoke House of one of our citizens was forcibly broken open and a considerable portion of its contents carried off.

On Thursday last, Louis, a colored man, was arrested (having the stolen goods in his possession), and committed to jail.

Suspicion points strongly toward this rascal as the author of the late fires, and judging from his past reputation, we should judge him capable of any act of villainy.

If we are not mistaken, he is the same person who some time since set fire to Northampton Jail for the purpose of escaping therefrom and for whose recapture the Sheriff of Martin received a reward of three hundred dollars.

Being confined in Wilson Jail, he once more effected his escape in company with several other prisoners, and has since been working about this place, until his meanness again brought him into trouble, and it is to be hoped that this time he may receive due punishment for his numerous rascalities.

Our citizens should leave no means untried to ferret out the author of this nefarious conflagration and inflict such a punishment as will serve as a warning to all engaged in such attempts hereafter.

TARBORO' Southern.

WASHINGTON, N. C.—There were two negroes arrested near this place, on last Friday and Saturday, supposed to be the murderers of the Foscoe family—their names are Sharper Williams and Stanly Eborn.

The party who arrested them say they have sufficient proof to identify them. They were locked up in Jail at this place until Monday morning, when they were taken out and carried to Newbern. If they are the guilty party, we hope they will receive the full retribution of the law—speedily. Other murderers are believed to be lurking in the same locality.

Washington Index.

HE REMAINS.—We observe that it is stated that Rev. Dr. Skinner, of the Baptist Church, in this city, has been prevailed upon to remain with his Church. It has been rumored, for some time, that Dr. Skinner had been urged to go North and might be induced to go. His congregation will be gratified at his determination to remain.—Raleigh Sentinel.

The Military Commission. in the case of Messrs. McKee, Toler, and others, holds daily sittings in the Commons Hall. We observe the Hon. T. C. Fuller in this city. Mr. F. is one of the counsel for the defence.

REGISTRATION IN WAKE.—We learn that Col. Bomford, the Post Commander, has divided this county into three Registration districts.—Raleigh Sentinel.

CRIMINAL CALLOUT OF Craven County. Tuesday, July 23, his Honor, Judge Green, on Bench.

The Court opened at 10 o'clock A. M. John Martin, fined \$25 and costs for an assault on

The Petit Jury was then empanelled, and among them were the following colored jurors: John R. Good, Ransom Burns and George Fisher; the first spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in New Bern, or Craven county.—New Bern Rep., 26th.

"Poor Carolina!" Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were, "Poor Carolina!" How tender and touching is this convincing illustration of the manly and generous nature of the fallen Emperor!

He reeled not of his life, nor of the prize, His heart was home, and that was far away.

Face to face with his remorseless executioners, awaiting but the word to "fire!" all thoughts of his lost empire and his low estate gave way to those endearing memories and sweet affections which linked his life, his happiness, his fate and his ambition with "poor Carolina!" As to a drowning man numerous events of his past life running through many years of time are vividly reproduced in a few fleeting seconds, so to this victim of Mexican vengeance, no doubt, receded in the last moments of his earthly existence those charming recollections of his young, beautiful, gifted, accomplished and devoted wife, whereby he had become so fascinated with his Mexican empire and his hopes of the Mexican people that he could only relinquish them when they were torn from him.

Her floral journey, her floral receptions, her welcome charities, her gracious ways, her Catholic piety and her resolute, womanly gentleness among the susceptible Mexicans, were all so faithfully devoted to his cause as to develop in him the heroism of the feudal ages. His life was a noble knight, equipped by his own fair lands for a glorious crusade; to whom his queen of love and beauty, to whom his word as a soldier and his faith as a devotee were pledged.

All these thoughts, in the presence of the grave, doubtless recurred to him as the memories of a golden dream, and for a moment, he was a living being, and he had fully braved the dangers of the seas, and the doubtful generosity of France in his behalf, only to be repelled in despair, and to be doomed to a living death, came the inspiration to Maximilian which was expressed in his last expressive words—

"Poor Carolina!"

Nor is there in the records of history, as the last words of a dying saint or hero, anything given which appeals so tenderly to our better nature, to all that beautifies and softens the human character, as these dying words of Maximilian—"Poor Carolina!"

And once thought, that she had fully braved the dangers of the seas, and the doubtful generosity of France in his behalf, only to be repelled in despair, and to be doomed to a living death, came the inspiration to Maximilian which was expressed in his last expressive words—

"Poor Carolina!"

Congress vs. Public Credit.

The strides which this Radical Rump Congress takes at each session towards repudiation are so long that the goal will probably be reached at the next session, unless the fall elections should retard the movement.

The radicals admit that it is a necessity of their position to buy votes with the public money, profusely distributed among their followers. Without buying up gangs of monopolists, jobbers, speculators, claim agents—in fact, the whole lot of scoundrels and scoundrelism, they could not much longer retain their power. For this end they pass bounty bills freighted with millions. For this they maintain a host of military and civil officers in the Southern States. For this they employ an army of tax collectors and assessors, whose emoluments, divided with the subjects of taxation, amount to more than a hundred millions a year.

For this they suffer Indian agents and other irresponsible parties to provoke Indian hostilities, and involve the country in a cruel and relentless war for the extirpation of the Indian race.

But will this career of reckless and corrupt expenditure stop? Not while the radicals control Congress; for it is necessary that their largesses should be constantly on the increase. Their followers will clamor for more. The more they receive, the more they will expect. At every session the greed and rapacity for power and money and members are told that the Radical party must be propped up with more money, more jobs, more bounties.

At length it has come to this: that the mass of the people, seeing their substance wasting under the inexorable demand for taxation in every way, begin to complain.

The radicals cannot reduce taxation. They promised it, and failed to perform it. They could not even blunder into a system of taxation which, while it would produce as much revenue as the present one, would be less onerous upon the whole community.

But they have a new dodge for the fall elections. To the people who demand relief from taxes they will promise to aid the revenue hereafter by taxing the United States bonds in the hands of the people.

They will promise to increase the public debt to such an extent, and the consequent burden of taxation, that confiscation and repudiation will be fearfully menaced.

National Intelligence.

The Ex-Confederate General Sterling Price.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

"General Sterling Price, once of the Confederate army, is now a quiet, unostentatious commission merchant in this city. He may be seen occasionally walking down Chestnut street to his place of business, with a careworn countenance and a slow, weary step. Being still a fine-looking man, he attracts attention by his appearance, but many pass him by without recognizing him in the terrible rebel who once spread alarm and consternation all over the State. General Price appears to be willing to let the 'lost cause' go by the board, and eke out the balance of his days in the peaceful pursuits of commerce."

The widow of Stonewall Jackson has sold the horse "Superior" ridden by him during the war.

New Brunswick papers tell of a family numbering seven individuals, all of whom are mad.

The wheat harvest is over in Missouri, the whole crop being considerably above the average, and the quantity superior.

Tyranny in Taxation.

In all parts of the country thinking men are at last opening their eyes to the enormities of our present system of taxation. It is impossible to believe that the political tricksters and selfish speculators who have been allowed to rule in this matter will long have things their own way.

We seriously advise men of substance not to invest money in enterprises which depend for success on the continuance and extension of the so-called protective system.

An article in the New Englander, lays down the correct principle, that the right of the government to extort the money of the people by taxation is created only by the necessity of the case, and is limited thereby. Consequently, all unrequired taxation is unjust and oppressive; and to make use of the whole people for any other object than that of raising the money necessary for the discharge of the proper functions of government, is to lose sight of the first principles of political economy.

The attempt to employ taxation as a means of stimulating production of a particular sort, or of discouraging either the production or importation of certain articles, is unjust and tyrannical. The only way in which the government can justly afford encouragement to particular interests is by the giving of bounties of money that has been raised by equitable taxation of the whole people.

Taxation is equally tyrannical when it is so arranged as to involve needless expense in the collection. We have now to pay taxes on sixteen thousand articles; we might raise all the revenue we need by taxes on about one hundred. What is the enormous waste thus committed?

The pressure of our public indebtedness is pretty sure to compel the attention of the people to this subject before long. The British debt of almost four thousand millions amounts among the millions of people to \$133 a head. Our own national debt of twenty-six hundred millions is only \$82 a head. Yet the English can raise all the revenue they need—with an enormous system of Government at that—by taxes on about seventy or eighty articles, while we must pay taxes on sixteen thousand.—New York Bee, Post, 13th inst.

Paper Mills.]

It is a fact that can be established, that manufacturers in North Carolina have shipped paper to the North, that it has been bought there by Southern men under the impression that it was of Northern manufacture, and re-shipped to the South, where it has been sold at a price at which it was originally sold in North Carolina.—Southern Opinion.

The Richmond Southern Opinion states a well-known fact. The Forest Manufacturing Company, which was organized by the late Gen. W. B. Allen, Esq., formerly of the Richmond Enquirer, the machinery of which is of the first order, and is turning out a splendid article of newspaper daily, ships a large proportion of its manufacture to New York, simply for the purpose of evading the duties imposed to sustain the mill. The Sentinel has been printed on the paper made at this mill since it commenced operations, and our readers fully appreciate its whiteness and good character. By the way there is not a more obliging and prompt paper in the South than the one.

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The Political Negro.—The Negro Voter Must be a Negro-Office-Holder.<

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NORTH CAROLINA WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
CATAWBA COUNTY, July 23, 1867.

THE SPRINGS.

Dear Journal:—Any attempt to give a geographical description of these celebrated Springs, would result in failure, and would imperfectly convey to the reader a picture of the attractions and beauties of the place. It is situated in the Piedmont region, about half a mile from the Catawba river, in a country settled with a thrifty, industrious population of German descent. The magnificent groves of oak and chestnut, thickly studding the surrounding hills, which rise up in rugged acclivity, shut from view, except at a few points, the blue mountains lying not far to the west, but the bracing and elastic atmosphere give unmistakable and pleasant proof of a mountainous country.

Just beyond the immediate hills which surround the Springs, the country is level and well adapted for riding and walking, and this extended expanse affords most varied and picturesque views of the neighboring mountains, the misty spurs of which rise up in the blue distance as far as the eye can see.

THE GROUNDS.

The immediate grounds are eminently beautiful and romantic. Much money has been expended in adorning them, yet they retain much of their natural wildness, which rather adds to, than detracts from, their picturesque quality. It is, however, the intention of the energetic proprietor to bring them to a high state of tasteful and ornamental cultivation. In the centre is a beautiful musical pavilion, from whence in all directions the grounds gently ascend in amphitheatrical style, in almost as much regularity as if it had been the work of human hands. Upon this eminence are situated, in an oblong circle, the numerous

BUILDINGS.

used for the guests. At the western extremity is situated Hotel Reception and another three story building containing dining, ball, billiard and bar-rooms. Thence along both ranges of this amphitheatrical hill are located, at regular intervals, neat and tasteful cottages, culminating at the eastern eminence in a large and newly erected three story building, with long verandahs, wide passages and large rooms, known as "Castle Thunder," the most imposing and finest of the whole. To the west, and rather beyond this ridge, in a deep-shaded and grassy bottom, courses a beautiful stream of clear water, with high banks and bottom of pebbles, which adds much to the beauty and comfort of the situation.

THE WATERS.

To the south, beyond the range of cottages, in a beautiful bottom near the eastern bank of the stream is situated the White and Blue Sulphur Springs. The White Sulphur is a most remarkable fountain. Its clearness, icy coolness, limpid beauty and abundance, coupled with its delightful taste and extraordinary richness, make it indeed a remarkable Spring, say an eminent divine, to those enfeebled health these waters had proved an elixir of life, and the expressive truthfulness of the language finds response in every visitor to this fountain of health. The Blue Sulphur is used as a wash, and is very beneficial for weak eyes and all eruptive diseases. Some few hundred yards above, on the western side of the stream, are the two Chalybeate Springs, which are strongly impregnated, and have been pronounced by scientific gentlemen very superior. The non-professional visitor must judge of the efficacy of the waters by the result which their uses produce. Tested by this we are prepared from personal observation, during the last and present season, to pronounce them equal to the best, as their cures are most wonderful. We notice invalids who were benefited last year in attendance, already greatly improved by their visit.

THE BATHS.

The proprietor, with characteristic liberality, has erected a most spacious bathhouse, where visitors can have shower, tub or pool baths, as they prefer. The pool is some thirty feet square and from three to eight feet deep, as preferred. No complete are the arrangements of these baths that the water can be drawn off and the immense pool filled in four hours. This affords one of the greatest luxuries of the Springs.

AMUSEMENTS.

Smith's fine brass and string band, from Richmond, is in attendance, and at stated hours during the day and in the spacious ball-room, six evenings of the week discourse most delightful music. A double ten-pin alley and a billiard room afford opportunities for amusement in those fascinating and healthy games; many pass portions of the day with cards, chess and backgammon, while others stroll amid the delightful groves.

VISITORS.

We found some thirty persons here, while a large number have engaged rooms and are to arrive during the week. Among those already here, we were glad to meet Hon. JOHN A. GRIMMER, who, it will be remembered, has been an invalid for several months. His friends will be glad to learn that he is better and gradually improving. Arriving here less than two weeks since, he regards himself as decidedly better, and is already able to walk to the Spring once a day and drink from the fountain the charmed liquid which flows from it. We sincerely trust it may restore his health and strength, that the State may again have the benefit of his giant intellect in this day of her direst need and trial.

THE TABLE.

This, indeed, is a land literally flowing with milk and honey, and we have both here in ample abundance, as well as their concomitants—"butter and bread." Fine beef, elegant mutton, fowls without end, vegetables of all kinds, served up with home-like simplicity and neatness, constitute one of the chief charms of the place. The freestone water is limpid and cold, while a bountiful supply of ice is dealt out

with a lavish hand. To say the entire cuisine is under the superintendence of Mrs. WENNS, of Statesville, is sufficient to recommend it to all travelers in this section of the State.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Colonel WYATT has gone to great expense to fit up this place, and the comforts and amusements which he gives to his guests, as well as the life-giving and health-imparting properties of the waters, justify neither the invalid nor pleasure-hunter to seek their objects beyond the limits of the State. With every comfort, advantage and merit of its older rivals in Virginia, at much less expense, there is no good reason why the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs should not become as popular and famous as any in the country. Enterprise, liberality and urbane attention will not be wanting to bring this about, and nothing but the incomprehensible want of State pride, which has long condemned North Carolina enterprises to second class positions, for want of home support, will defeat the purpose of the proprietor. The whole world seek the mountain districts of a neighboring State, in quest of health and pleasure, and thus annually pay into her Treasury thousands of dollars as tribute; but this was first brought about by a home appreciation, and a liberal support of the efforts of the owners in developing and making known the medicinal qualities of the waters, the beauties of the scenery, the pleasures of the society and the attractiveness of the place. This attracted attention abroad, and Virginia became the resort of the world.

Let us endeavor to imitate so worthy an example. An extended acquaintance with the most popular and famous of these watering places, carries with it the conviction that few, very few, are equal and none superior to this, and if a tithe of the North Carolinians, who seek health and pleasure beyond the State, would patronize these Springs, here would not only be collected the most delightful and intelligent company, but an encouragement and ability would be given to the proprietors to make it the most attractive place in the United States—an opportunity which would not be lost.

THE POLITICAL NEGRO.

Boys, in exploring old and dilapidated ruins, already half frightened by long standing rumors of supernatural inhabitants, are frequently intimidated by the bats disturbed from their hiding places by their intrusion, or by the echoes of their own footsteps. Just so with certain politicians in this country. In order to secure the success of party the negro was enfranchised in certain States or districts, and the hopes and demands of the newly-made citizens have been encouraged and stimulated to such a degree, that already their very reasonable and justifiable ambition is becoming a matter of serious trouble, and has even now frightened some of the leaders out of their propriety. A little doubtful of the terrible means used to secure success, they are becoming alarmed at the noise of the storm their course has excited. The demand for office, the echo of their own teachings, through political missionaries and human nondescripts, begins to perplex and confuse those who gave the negro the ballot for selfish purposes, and not from any desire to benefit that race.

We publish elsewhere extracts from leading papers, of all shades of politics, in different Northern States, showing into what trouble the political Pandora's box—negro eligibility—is bringing the dominant party. We have never doubted that when the negro was converted into voting machines, and put up to the highest bidder, that he would also be made eligible to office. How could any party, whose success depended upon their votes, refuse the demand when it came? Nay, we have always thought that when white men received them into their political councils and sat with them around the committee table, that equality at other and more sacred places would follow. In fact, such is already the case at the South, and at least one of their public speakers has boasted of dining in our own city with leading Federal and city officials. Where this is to end, it indeed short of entire social equality and amalgamation, we can not tell, for men who will, for mere political preference, or pecuniary gain, forget all the proud associations of the past; forget their Anglo-Saxon origin, and enter the arena for the support of the blacks, by association with them upon terms of equality, and unite them against those of his own color, by inculcating the most violent prejudices and appealing to the worst of passions; by binding them, body and soul, by terrible oaths and encouraging habits of indolence and plunder, in hopes of ultimate confiscation, will not stop short of any means to obtain their ends.

We of the South are beginning to fully appreciate the terrible proportions of the crime of which we have been made the victims, and when the destinies of ten States and half as many millions of people shall pass under the control of yesterday's chattels—men degraded by centuries of slavery and ignorance—a condition for which the Southern people are in no wise responsible, possibly the "rest of mankind" may also become aware of its enormity and danger. As an abstract proposition, it may be well enough to outlaw the most cultivated, purest and ablest citizens, and clothe the most ignorant and depraved with the rights and powers of which they have been deprived; but the evil effects must extend beyond a mere question of party politics and be more permanent in its hurtful tendencies than the usual "pipe-laying" mischief concocted in the caucus room. The prosperous North must be dragged down by the impoverished South, and the storm which engulfs the political rights and noble ambitions of one section must eventually wreck the whole country.

In a section which forces by the bayonet ten States to submit to negro legislators, judges, governors and other officials, while it denies to its own colored population even the right of suffrage, some security may be felt from the troubles and humiliations which environ us. But having enfranchised in the South, by illegal force, the

whole negro population, and disfranchised so large a proportion of the white population as to place the political power in some of the States entirely, in all of them partially, in the hands of the former, so large and powerful an element cannot long be ignored within their own territory. We are not surprised, therefore, to see their claims already presented, and we are prepared to see them urged with unrelaxed importunity.

At the North, so far, every attempt to confer the right of suffrage upon the negro, has met with a decided rebuff. In most of the States in which elections are pending, this question is the leading point at issue, and though the minority party are opposing it, we are not satisfied it will be endorsed. Within the past seven years several of these States have declared against it. At the Presidential election of 1860, although Mr. LINCOLN carried New York by more than fifty thousand majority, the majority against negro suffrage was upwards of one hundred and forty thousand. CONNECTICUT, in 1865, at a special election, voted against the same proposition by a majority of upwards of six thousand, though the majority for the Radical candidate for Governor at the Spring election, just held, was eleven thousand. In the same year, WISCONSIN rejected negro suffrage by a majority of nine thousand, giving at the same time ten thousand majority for the Radicals. MINNESOTA also refused, by twenty-five hundred majority, to sanction the right of suffrage, while the Radical ticket was successful by nearly four thousand majority. In the same Autumn, COLORADO, voting on a proposed Constitution, rejected by a vote of seven, to one the same proposition.

It is safe, therefore, to say that the Radicals, at least before they found it necessary to force the measure upon the Southern States, were decidedly opposed to negro suffrage, and have so declared themselves at the ballot-box, and except through their representatives in Congress, have never uttered an official declaration to the contrary.

While, however, in some Northern States the Republican party have committed themselves for universal manhood suffrage, in none of them have they declared in favor of universal manhood eligibility, while in one, at least—PENNSYLVANIA—the platform adopted for the present can vass excludes negroes from office, while even the resolution for impartial suffrage was smothered in committee—the convention thus ignoring the subject altogether.

The colored people already begin to fear that they have been sold, and are commencing to agitate the question of their eligibility in a practical manner by proposing one of their race for Vice President. Let them urge the matter and bring Congress to a definite issue upon it. It has already had the question brought up in Senator SUMNER'S resolution declaring that, in the DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA no person shall be excluded from any office by reason of race or color; but that body refused to consider it. It is a simple question, and Congress should settle it with the firmness and promptness with which it has acted upon other matters affecting the rights and interests of this race, and the growing discontent of the negroes at vague intonations is a further inducement for early action.

We are confident the North will not endorse this proposition, and we cannot well see how the party can keep faith with the negroes and sustain itself with the whites. The Southern blacks have no interest in common with the Northern whites, and the leaders will yet discover that a party composed of such incongruous elements must perish by its own dissensions and conflicts. Let us so bear ourselves that when the schemes for our degradation prove unsuccessful, that we can resume our position in the family of States with no other loss than that which our weakness brought about in the defeat of our arms.

A DAY AMONG OUR FARMERS.

Leaving the city on the early morning train, on Thursday last, in company with several gentlemen, "ye local" was soon dashing over the road, on his way to attend the meeting of the Farmers' Club, a report of which will be found in another column. In a short time we reached the depot nearest our destination, and were transported to the residence of our host, Mr. A. E. HALL, by means of private conveyance. The hospitality which we experienced from this gentleman was such as to render us forever grateful, and enhanced the enjoyment of our trip in no little degree.

The farmers, their wives and little ones, soon began to assemble, and before long the former were at work, engaged with weighty discussions, which we must confess we listened to and noted rather reluctantly at first, as we were compelled to leave the parlor for this purpose, and withdraw from the gaze of a score or so of sparkling eyes, and forsake the side of fair creatures who were rife for amusement, and whose beaming faces were radiant with enjoyment. However, after a hearty sigh over our interrupted pleasures in this respect, we soon became alive to the importance of the subject under discussion, and in an incredible short period heard more in relation to farming than we had known in all our previous life.

The address of General RANSOM before the meeting was an effort which gave satisfaction in an eminent degree, and was listened to with profound attention. The theory in relation to farming there presented, and the beneficial results of that theory, when applied to practice, had, we have reason to believe, its weight, and the results, as shown by estimates, generally acknowledged. The address was written in a plain, unassuming, practical style, with that expressiveness for which this gentleman is so eminently distinguished. The Club testified their appreciation, not only by formal resolutions, but by private and individual expressions.

The dinner was no unimportant feature of the occasion. These Club dinners have a wide, well-established and most enviable reputation throughout this country, and, in fact, in adjoining counties. To judge by the avidity with which all partook of the viands and the unfeigned delight with which every one, including ourselves, manifested while enjoying the repast, we should

say that it was fully appreciated, and know that justice was done.

Having satisfied their appetites, and heard the address of General RANSOM, our worthy farmers renewed their interesting discussions; but having obtained more notes of the proceedings which had already transpired than we could conveniently publish, during their informal discussion we took occasion to repair to the parlors, where the young folks had assembled. Business no longer claimed us without, and so we most naturally remained within, where the ladies presided and our pleasure was so much enhanced. In their society the remainder of the time was passed, until the hour for departure arrived. We left our worthy farmers with regret, bid a sad adieu to the fair ones who had entertained us so well, and found ourselves soon seated in the cars indulging in pleasant reflections, notwithstanding the dust with which we were covered, and to which we were subjected until our arrival in the city, where a bath did much to counteract its effects and refresh and invigorate the body.

THE DISPATCH.

It is with regret we see it announced in Thursday's edition of the Dispatch newspaper of this city, that Messrs. Robinson & Smith have sold their establishment, and that their paper will not again be issued. A rumor of this kind was upon the streets yesterday forenoon, but we had hoped that was not really the case. During their editorial management, we are free to confess, that we have at all times found them really and truly personal as well as political friends, and it is more on this account than any other, perhaps that we sympathize with them in being under the necessity of resorting to the abandonment of an enterprise which they had hoped to be able to carry through. We can only say here, that our best personal wishes shall go with our late contemporaries in whatever pursuit they may hereafter undertake, believing as we do that the same energy and enterprise so lately displayed by them, will meet with a better reward hereafter.

RADICALISM WEAKENING.

A convention of the "Union party" of Orange county, Indiana, was held the other day, by which some very significant resolutions were adopted. Two of them are as follows:

"Resolved, That while we rejoice at the downfall of slavery and the establishment of universal liberty throughout the Republic, we do not believe it possible or desirable to establish social or political equality between the black and the white races. As citizens of a loyal State in the Union, we claim the right to establish such laws in regard to suffrage as to us shall seem best calculated to secure the harmony and prosperity of our people."

"Resolved, That all attempts to establish either social or political equality by legislation tenders to the peace and stability of the Union, and the course of the two races by colonizing the negroes of the United States in some distant country, or by their well being, as the means of a final settlement of this vexed question in American politics."

MILITARY COMMISSION.—The evidence before the Military Court now in session here, relative to the trial of Messrs. McQueen, Gledwin and McNair, was concluded Thursday afternoon, and the arguments of the Judge Advocate and of the Counsel for the defence will be delivered at the Court house this morning at 10 o'clock. These arguments will be delivered in open Court, and those who may wish to do so, have an opportunity of hearing them. Of course the findings of the Court will not be divulged until after the action of the Commanding General, before whom they will be laid for approval.

MILITARY COURT.—The military tribunal, convened here for the trial of the three citizens of Roanoke county on the charge of assaulting a Boleen agent, closed its labors on Friday, the case of each of these gentlemen having been tried separately and decided upon. Yesterday morning, the Counsel for the defence offered their arguments in behalf of Messrs. McQueen and McNair. The argument in the case of the former was delivered by Col. McLean, and that of the latter by Mr. Leitch.

The Counsel first submitted a review of the testimony. They showed that these gentlemen were the recipients of some abusive epithet bestowed upon them by Burnie, who took occasion to give it expression behind their back; that an inquiry was repeatedly made by them of Burnie as to whether he had made use of this expression, and an explanation demanded. He attempted to evade, until they were exasperated, and while they disavowed any intention or desire to attack him in his official capacity, he was told that if he would unloose his authority, they would bestow upon him a thrashing he would not soon forget. This he refused to do, and an arrangement was at last effected for a meeting in the porch leading to the office of Burnie. There McQueen again demanded of him that he should make use of the expression repeatedly referred to, and was met with the reply that he did not know whether he had done so or not, but if he had, he would stick up to it, whereupon McQueen struck him and was immediately seized by two peace officers. While thus held in custody, McQueen was advanced upon by Burnie, in a threatening manner, when Burnie was seized and a separation effected, during the struggle for which Burnie was ejected from the porch. The matter was the object of the incalculable of the authorities, and the defendants bound over for trial before the civil Courts.

The Counsel further submitted that Burnie was instigated to prosecute these gentlemen before a Military Court by a political organization of which he was a member, and contended that in the discharge of his duties, an officer of the government should not, and had no right to be influenced by political opinions, or subject himself to political influences of any character. These arguments were able, brief, concise and to the point, and were most forcible in asserting the innocence of the accused of the charges to which they pleaded not guilty.

The Judge Advocate of the Court offered some remarks in refutation of the arguments of the Counsel, in which the correctness of the charges were urged. He submitted that the Union League, the organization which influenced Burnie to prosecute before a Military Court, was no political organization, but had for its object the inculcation of strict Union principles and the perpetuity of the government. In conclusion, he said that, he had no doubt from the wide notoriety this case had gained, if the accused were allowed to go unpunished, not only would Union men in this section feel that sufficient protection was not afforded them, but it would be the signal for further acts of violence.

In this connection we cannot refrain from protesting against this concluding expression of the Judge Advocate, an expression which is not more than a slander upon the section in which his authority is exercised, and which we characterize as such. It will be observed that it is also in direct opposition to the opinion expressed by General Sickles in his speech during the President's recent visit to Raleigh. Of the incorrectness of the intimation so unjustly expressed abundant proof is afforded, and we can but recognize it as one which is intended to harm our people and place them in a false position—a position to which no act of theirs has entitled them. In no instance have Union men failed to receive that protection which the civil law can afford all citizens, and we would deem it a failure to discharge our duty were we to allow this slander to go unrebuked and uncondemned. After listening upon the several cases, the Court adjourned.

Reported Expressly for the Journal.

Meeting of the Spruce Garden and Rocky Point Agricultural Club.

The regular monthly meeting of the above Agricultural Club was held at Worthington Farm, the residence of A. E. Hall, Esq., on Rocky Point, on Thursday last. A large number of the enterprising and industrious farmers of the county were in attendance, accompanied by their wives and children, who, while business was being transacted, proposed passing the time in a quiet, social manner.

The meeting was called to order by the President, W. S. Larkins, Esq., after which the Corresponding Secretary, Dr. S. S. Satchwell, stated that it was his pleasant duty to announce that he had succeeded in prevailing upon General Robert Ransom to accept an invitation to address them on this occasion, and took great pleasure in announcing that he was there for that purpose. After a few remarks complimentary to General Ransom, he was formally presented to the Club.

By a vote of the Club the delivery of this address was appointed for the afternoon. The views of several practical, efficient farmers were then called for upon the subject of drainage, and a direct invitation extended to Mr. B. Oliver, a member of the County Society of Duplin, to address the meeting upon this subject, and, also, to give some information regarding the damage done to crops in his section by the recent rains, the workings of our present labor system, etc.

This gentleman, in compliance with the invitation, arose and addressed the meeting for some little time. He stated that he came from a similar organization in his county to express their fraternal regards, request a correspondence, and to extend invitations to meet them. The crops in Duplin have been materially injured by the recent rains, though the speaker was of the opinion that more than one crop could be raised, and fully that proportion of cotton, would be made. The cotton of his section had improved more than corn and had not been injured to such an extent as it has in the Neuse river section just above. He reported that the farmers were not despondent, but with a hearty good will were mending their shoulders to the wheel and seeking to retrieve their losses. The labor system in his county was working as well as can be expected, and there were few idlers and loafers in the country around.

The gentleman asserted his belief that thorough drainage was the basis of all good farming, and that the farmer should not apply of fertilizers was of no avail where the land is saturated with water. He suggested the manufacture of a kind of tile or brick for under-drainage, and alluded to the success which this method has met with in the agricultural districts of England.

After the remarks of Mr. Oliver, D. McMillan, Esq., President of the County Agricultural Society, followed, and in the course of his remarks also advocated thorough drainage. He considered it just as futile to plant in wet land as to throw rain against the wind. The question of drainage was then fully and generally discussed by several of the members present. Mr. Henry Nutt submitted the theory that water was the blood of the earth, and when it is allowed healthy circulation is productive of good results, but when the land is not properly drained the water cannot circulate, and hence becomes stagnant and kills vegetation. He argued the fallacy of open draining and the utility of under or tile draining. He stated that in a tour through the eastern counties of this State recently, he observed that where the land had been properly drained the crops were better, and the farmer had not lost his crops had sustained but little injury.

Mr. McMillan took issue with Mr. Nutt on the question of the fallacy of open draining, and contended that when the system was properly conducted its efficacy was plainly apparent; that while he concurred fully with the gentleman in the advantages of tile draining, he thought that they could be applied in open draining not wholly devoid of utility.

According to the usual custom, the gentlemen of the Club then adjourned to inspect the farm and examine the implements, and were engaged in informal discussion until the dinner hour arrived, when all present repaired to the table groaning under the weight of "good things" with which it was spread, to partake of the sumptuous repast waiting them. There all took occasion to do justice to the cordially extended hospitality of Mr. Hall, and from the table were refreshed, and invigorated for further discussion.

Immediately after dinner, the ladies and gentlemen assembled beneath the large overhanging branches of the trees in a grove near the house to hear the address of General Ransom. This gentleman, though not a practical farmer, read an address containing much interesting and valuable information, which, if heeded, will prove of incalculable benefit to our farmers. He began with the assumption that a farm which does not afford everything in common use among farmers in the way of products, is no farm at all. The address was more particularly in relation to the system; and close cultivation was urged and the fallacy of a multiplicity of crops shown. It was better, it was advanced, to bestow entire attention to the cultivation of some one product, than to waste time in almost fruitless efforts in the attempt to cultivate a variety. New England was cited as an example as to what could be done by the adherence to system and the plan of close cultivation. It is true that a difference in soil exists, but there is no acre there which is broken that is not required and made to produce an abundant yield. There the labor is free and the difficulties of the soil, which we are now contending in, have been met there. No more labor should be employed than is absolutely indispensable, and this should be directed to the best advantage. He thought that too much attention had been bestowed upon the culture of cotton with too poor a return. The idea with which some planters were possessed, that of exerting all their energies in the culture of cotton and buying corn, was most fallacious. He could not see the utility of cultivating one article for sale, when another had to be bought.

Every farm should be self-supporting; but the speaker thought that the most important thing in the raising of crops was the proper attention to farming was the greatest obstruction to extensive cultivation. He then read carefully prepared estimates to show that the cultivation of cotton required more outlay and involved more labor than a smaller return than almost any other product with us. The importance of bestowing more attention to stock raising was then advanced, and some practical suggestions submitted, tending to show that if proper care is taken in the cultivation of grasses, our farmers could have fine stock at as little cost as is now obtained in the raising of the miserable lot of animals now in use. The importance of draining, when properly managed and conducted, was urged; and the wretched condition of our farm houses (and necessary buildings alluded to with regret, and asserted to be a condition, which, under every system of labor, is ruinous. The subject of labor was then discussed, and an assertion made that in this section there is far too much land under tillage. The development of our State depends upon

thrifty cultivation, and inducements to improve the soil, offered. The division of land into small tracts was urged, and that such inducements should be offered to them which would make it to their interest to come among us. The results would be most beneficial. Nothing more to be expected from national legislation—our dependence is upon ourselves, and we must have a good system of labor. The speaker then concluded his address with an impressive review of our past and present, and an urgent appeal for unsuppressed activity in the future. (These notes are far more brief than we wished or intended they should be, but our space being prescribed, much is omitted which we would otherwise take pleasure in giving.—[REPOINTER.]

At the conclusion of this address, on motion of Dr. Satchwell, the thanks of the Club were returned to General Ransom, for his excellent and practical address, and the production itself, referred to the committee on Publication.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell offered the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted by the Club:

Whereas, the farmers of North Carolina have struggled nobly to rise, since the war, with small means, against the combined influences of political and social enemies, and the effects of a protracted bad crop season, and whereas, the prosperity of all our people depends in an eminent degree upon their success—and just and liberal legislation should be accorded them at all times; and whereas, at this time they are suffering serious grievances in the purchase of spurious articles of Guano and other fertilizers, lately used by them, and they have great need of a remedy against the mischief; therefore

Resolved, That a Standing Committee be passed against the sale, in this State, of any Guano or any of the so-called Fertilizers, unless the same has been inspected by a competent Chemist or Inspector, appointed for that purpose.

Resolved, That the farming interests of the State are not second in importance to their mineral interests; and that it is the duty of the State, in its legislation, to give more attention to the wants and interests of the farmers. We want to know more about the value and composition of our soils, their wants and advantages; also the nature of manures and their adaptation to the various crops. It is the duty of the State to have the laws and regulations, which govern the sale of manures, and to state the paths of practical science in agriculture, write letters and deliver public lectures on agriculture, the same would be attended with much good and be in accordance with the purposes of the State.

Resolved, That a Standing Committee of three be appointed on the subject of the above resolutions, to urge the same upon the attention of the State authorities by correspondence and otherwise; also to draw up and present such memorials to the proper authorities as they may deem proper, and report to this body from time to time as they are making.

Dr. S. S. Satchwell, and A. E. Hall and Hinton E. Carr, Esqs., were appointed on the committee authorized in the above resolution.

THE CROPS ON THE ROANOKE, &c.

HALIFAX COUNTY, N. C., July 24, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—The Wilmington Journal has acquired such a high reputation for the truth of every statement appearing originally in its columns, that no correspondent could so far forget the character of your paper as to furnish you any information, save such as is strictly true. It would seem, therefore, to be unnecessary, in your call respecting the crops, to ask for reliable information; but this, I presume, is intended merely to indicate the necessity of investigation and enquiry before arriving at conclusions. In this connection I trust that you will permit me to bear my humble testimony to the very great value, in every point of view, of your admirable journal. As a business paper, adapted to the wants of the community, furnishing the latest news, at the earliest moment, and an excellent market report, I do not know its superior. Nor can there be a fairer exponent of Southern feeling as manifested in this section. Its Editors are as far removed from rashness as they are from servility. Whilst they give manly and dignified expression to views eminently wise and proper—becoming to Southern men in the present state of public affairs—they cannot be charged with foolishness, or as containing anything justly offensive to the powers that be. I need not say that I wish you all the success your excellent management so well deserves.

I have made considerable enquiry as to the state of the crops in this county, and the adjoining county of Northampton. I have sought the opinion of some of our most experienced farmers, and the conclusion I have arrived at is that, in the counties specified, with favorable seasons, not more than five-eighths of an average crop can be made. I cannot so well speak of the damage done by the late rains, as I have not particularly directed my enquiries to that point, but on some water courses it has been very serious. An excellent farmer, whose plantation lies on Fishing Creek, and who works about forty hands, estimates his loss to the hand at fifty dollars, and as he has cultivated about twenty acres, that he will lose about ten hundred dollars in the loss of the crop. Indeed, our farmers generally have given up all hope of making any money by the present crop, and are working now to meet expenses merely.

It is somewhat remarkable that, throughout the late rains, the Roanoke, in its course between this and Northampton counties, scarcely overflowed its banks, and should not freshet occur therein to destroy the corn now growing, a very considerable quantity will be made; but, alas! how far short of the magnificent crops formerly obtained in this Nile of North Carolina. As the best plantations in the British West India Islands "went to bush" after the emancipation of the slaves therein, and have since become worthless, so the great grain producing lands of the Roanoke—the best in America—will soon grow up into a "barren forest" for want of labor to cultivate them. As it is I presume that about one-fourth of the area is now out of cultivation—this is an over rather than an under estimate. On the whole, I think, the two counties specified may make enough for their own consumption, but none at all for export, and enough for home consumption in case the Roanoke lands escape disaster.

Sufficient time has scarcely elapsed since the emancipation of the slaves to solve the problem of labor in the Southern States. In many instances the negroes work well, and doubtless would do much better, were it not for the unprincipled demagogues who, for mere party purposes, are busy among them, filling them with "strange fancies," and turning their thoughts away from "honest industry." Had the colored people and their former masters been left alone to work out their own destiny, a happy state of society, ensuring especially to the benefit of the blacks, would in all probability, have been the result. But the latter have been dragged into the political arena, instead of being educated to a higher position, the attempt is made to elevate them at once from a state of slavery to an equality with their former owners, and that by parties who are interested only for their own ends. They are thus made the "ball" of politicians, and whilst one party

may court them, the others will disown them, and so they will rise, or fall, as this or that party may succeed. I do not prophesy to predict that the result of all this will be the end, nor is the end far distant; a far worse state of things for the negro, than if the politicians had allowed him to work out his own achievement, by slow and steady, but sure effort. Rome was not built in a day, and hot-house plants cannot live in the open air.

But these matters as they will, there is one conclusion which seems to be almost universal with our farmers, namely: That free hired labor is a failure. I do not know of a single owner of a large plantation who proposes to cultivate it next year, otherwise than upon shares. The plan now proposed, as a general rule, is to let out the plantations in small farms to the freedmen and others, for a share of the crop. The success of this scheme remains to be tested. Let us hope that this fair trial, it may prove beneficial to all parties.

OSBORN.

Gen. Lee's Report on School Discipline.

In the Educational Convention, in session at Lynchburg, on Wednesday last, Gen. F. H. Smith read the following report on School Discipline, prepared by the Chairman, General Robert E. Lee, who was unanimously assented to:

The Committee appointed by the Educational Association of Virginia, on "School Discipline," beg leave to report that, in their opinion, it is impracticable to establish fixed rules for the government of schools. Public sentiment is so divided on the subject, and the methods of family training are so various, that no uniform system can be well adopted to meet the general requirements.

If the subject of education could ever be of more importance at one period of our history than at another, that period is the present; and that it may be advanced to the highest state of proficiency, it is important that general co-operation should be enlisted in its support.

It is, therefore, considered more advantageous to recommend for attention some general principles, and leave their application to the judgment and discretion of teachers.

The selection of proper persons for the office of teacher is a matter of the first importance, and as its duties require long and comprehensive preparation, it should be regarded as among the most honorable and important professions, and be committed to those whose beneficial influence and instruction shall embrace morals and religion as well as the intellect. The teacher should be the example of his pupil. He should aim at the highest attainable proficiency, and not a pleasing mediocrity. Unless he can teach those committed to his care to think, and to work, and can impart to them vigor with learning, there can be no real advance. He must study the character and disposition of his pupils, and adapt his course of discipline to the progress of each. Above all, he must be uniform, consistent, firm, kind in his conduct, teach more by acts than words, and show the children under his charge that he has their true interest at heart. He should look upon them not only as the parents of a new generation, but also as the disciples of the past, and in preparing them for usefulness in life, instill into their impressionable minds principles of piety and religion; for if it be true, as taught by history, that greatness depends upon virtue, it is equally true that religion is the fountain and support of virtue.

Should the duties of the school be conducted on such principles, the pupils be trained in the habits of obedience, reverence and truthfulness, and be convinced that they are noble and lovely in themselves, and their practice manly and honorable, the main object of education will have been attained.

In addition to these moral influences, a teacher should be clothed with all the authority of the parent in the discharge of his duties, and be sustained by him so long as he may entrust his child to his care. That he may be kept constantly informed of the conduct of his child, weekly, quarterly and yearly reports of his progress should be sent him by the teacher, in which should be stated his absence, late attendance and misbehavior. Certificates of advancement should likewise be given to those who excel in studies and conduct. A system of punishments ought to be as simple and uniform as the measures of reward, and when coercion has to be resorted to, it should be generally left to the parent. Should admonitions, restriction of recreation, &c., fail to produce the desired effect, and the pupil obstinately resist the patient expostulation of the teacher, there will then be no other resource than to return him to his parents as one unworthy a place in the school.

In connection with this subject, and as an additional incentive for the faithful and conscientious discharge of parental duty, the committee refer to a statement which the present Lord Shaftsbury is said to have made at a recent public meeting in London, that he had ascribed by personal observation, that of adult male criminals of that city, nearly all had begun a course of crime between the ages of eight and sixteen; and that if a young man should pursue a virtuous life till he was twenty years old, there were forty to one chances against him only against his continuing an honest life thereafter. How great is the importance, then, of every parent's exercising the necessary control over his child until sixteen. By proper management this would not be difficult and might be the means of saving him from crime and remorse.

Respectfully submitted,
R. E. LEE,
S. MATTHEW,
FRANCIS H. SMITH,
Committee.

The Nashville Union and Dispatch records the free and easy way in which "safe Republican majorities," as required by Congress, are to be secured in Tennessee: